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<sup>A</sup>  
LETTER

FROM A

Person of DISTINCTION

TO THE

Rt. Hon. J--- E--- of Eg---t.

Occasioned by the

Publication of Three late PAMPHLETS,

Entitled,

An Examination of the Principles, &c. &c.

An Occasional Letter concerning the Treaty of

*Hanau,*

A Second Series of Facts and Arguments.

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*Cui compositis rebus nulla spes, omne concilium in turbido  
fuit.*

TACITUS.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. COBHAM, near St. Paul's.





A

# LETTER, &c.

*My Lord,*

**P**ERMIT me to congratulate your Lordship on the exquisite Pleasure, I know a Man of your Complexion must feel, on contemplating your late acquired Reputation as an Author, and the great Effect, you, no doubt, flatter yourself, your political Writings have had on the Public. Before this happy Period, your Lordship's great Talents were confined to the Admiration of a few Senators, who were so happy as to be Witnesses of your wonderful Abilities, as an Orator and Statesman; but the Bulk of the Nation were still ignorant, that this Age was so happy as to be blessed with a Genius so exalted, as that your Lordship is possessed of. But now your eminent Qualifications are no longer confined within the Walls of *St. Stephen's*, or epitomized in a wretched Magazine; they are become conspicuous to all Mankind; and every Cocker for Two or Three Shillings, or perhaps for Three-Pence, has an Opportunity to admire the unsearchable Depth of your Understanding, the Elegance of your flowing Style, the Delicacy of your Expressions, the melodious Cadency and emphatical Turns of your

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Periods,

Periods, with all the masterly Stroaks of Oratory, which distinguishes you from all your cotemporary Writers; but above all, that Spirit which gives Life and Energy to the whole, and that Perspicuity of Reasoning, and elevated Genius, which shines in every Line of your great Performance. How happy, my Lord, must the Man be, who knows himself possessed of all these rare Qualifications, with such Opportunities of displaying them? But your Lordship is not only happy in such great and shining Abilities, but superlatively so in the Choice of a Subject to employ them on. Next to Religion, which is rather too solemn for your Lordship's Turn of Thought, Politics is certainly the noblest: This you have pitched upon, and particularly the most popular Branch; the Liberty of the People, and the Happiness of your Country: And had your Lordship been so happy as to convince your Readers, that you sincerely had in View, something more than merely to display your Political and Rhetorical Talents; had you succeeded in perswading them, that you was truly affected yourself with what you have said, and firmly believed what you have offered, on so important and serious a Subject, I should be apt to conclude you the happiest Man on Earth. But, alas! I am afraid it is quite otherwise; the Public seem to consider you, as of that Species of Beings, which you have judiciously enough distinguished, in the Introduction to your second Series of Facts and Arguments, by the Name of beautiful Monsters, but not quite so beautiful as a *Cesar* or a *Cromwell*; these were Paragons in their kind; but they would assign you a fourth or fifth Class amongst those Worthies, who are termed great bad Men: To be plain with you,  
my



my Lord, tho' they confess your Abilities as a Writer, and admire your Talents as a Premier Orator of the Opposition, yet they doubt your Sincerity ; there is no persuading them that you are in earnest, and I cannot help owning myself pretty much of that Opinion ; in which I think I am so well founded, that I resolve to employ the following Pages in persuading you, that you do not actually believe one Tenth Part of what you have advanced in your three celebrated Pamphlets ; but before I proceed to a Task, which I believe most Men will think pretty arduous, viz. to convince a Man resolved not to be convinced ; I must beg leave to entertain you with the second or third Edition of a short Story, which, as honest *Teague* said, " was a good " Story when I heard it : " Whether it loses any thing by my telling, I shall leave you to judge.

The Story, My Lord, is told of a certain *Irish* P—r, I believe of your Lordship's Acquaintance ; and if I am not much mistaken, he has the Honour to be related to you ; at least if he is not, he has made a bad Bargain at the *Heralds-Office* and *Doctors-Commons* ; where I am credibly informed, he laid out upwards of Three Thousand Pounds, to make out his Descent from the Noble Family of the *Ivory's*, with whom you are so nearly connected. This worthy P—r had Address enough, by the Interest of the Friends of the Administration, to juggle himself into a Seat in a certain august Assembly, and Honesty enough to employ it and the few Talents he supposed himself Master of, to abuse those very Friends who had procured him his Seat. He has a voluble Tongue, a large Share of Assurance, an infinite deal of Pride,

and an unparalleled Conceit of his own Parts, out of which he is neither to be reasoned nor ridiculed. He does not want Genius, but it is of the Critical Species; he has not Invention sufficient to form, or Steadiness enough to execute any one Scheme himself, but is wonderful happy in finding fault with those of other People; as these Talents, added to an unlucky Disposition of betraying every one who trusts him, renders him the Object of Contempt to every Administration, it is no Wonder, therefore, to find him on the Side of every Opposition, however weak and unreasonable, where he endeavours to do all the Mischief in his Power; and, like the Wretch who burnt the Temple of *Ephesus*, is willing to be famous at any Rate: I need not be more particular with your Lordship, on a Character you are so thoroughly acquainted with; therefore I proceed to my Story. It happened once, that one in the Ministry made a Motion in the H—e of C——s, for raising a small Establishment for the Sailors in Time of Peace, that might enable his Majesty to have at all Times a Body of these useful Men at Command, sufficient to Man our Fleet on every sudden Emergency, without the invidious and troublesome Method of Pressing. This dangerous Proposal was seconded and spoke to, by several of the Friends of the Administration, and seemed to meet with but too favourable a Reception, from the major Part of the House, which alarmed the zealous and watchful Spirit of your Lordship's Kinsman: He got up, paused, and addressed himself with all the Grace of Action to the Chair; and in a Speech, of at least an Hour long, painted the Miseries of the Commonwealth with such moving Eloquence, dwelt on

Parts, or ridi- is of suffi- ecute happy e; as sition nders ninf- find vever rs to e the s, is d not on a inted hap- de a ising e of ve at Com- sud- trou- erous veral med from med ord- ad- on to Hour non- t on the

the Charms of Liberty and Wealth, the deplorable Condition of that Nation which wanted those inestimable Blessings; then endeavoured to make it as clear as the Sun, that if any Encouragement was given to our Sailors, as by this Motion was intended, Popery, Slavery, Beggary, and arbitrary Power, would certainly be imported by the first *French* and *Spanish* Pacquet. After he had spoke himself out of Breath, he sat down, and the whole House were so moved by the tragical Harangue, that they sat mute for some Minutes in Admiration of the Man's wonderful Talents, and perhaps to recollect the true Subject of the Debate, from whence this gloomy Orator had diverted them: At last H——o W——le, a Gentleman of a plain *English* Address, who, without affecting the Orator, speaks well; and whose Character has raised itself above the Arts of Malice and Faction, to be valued and esteemed by the honest Part of his Country, stood up, and after complimenting the noble P——r in the handsomest Manner, on the Excellence of his Speech, the many rhetorical Beauties he had discovered, and the prodigious Talents he had displayed in the masterly Oration just then delivered; he begged the H——se to indulge him in repeating a short Story, which just then occurred to his Memory: As that Gentleman always speaks to the Purpose, and never wavers from the Point in Debate, he is heard with Deference and Attention; and on this Occasion his Request was granted by an universal Hear-him; when he proceeded to this Purport.

“ Mr. S——r, in the latter End of the  
 “ Reign of the glorious King *William*, when this  
 “ Nation was grown giddy with the Happiness so  
 “ lately

“ lately communicated to them by their great  
 “ Deliverer ; we may remember it to our Shame,  
 “ that there were not wanting, even in this House,  
 “ Men of such turbulent, uneasy, and captious  
 “ Dispositions, that they opposed with Malice  
 “ and Vehemence, every Measure projected by  
 “ that great King or his Ministers, and returned  
 “ the many Blessings he had heaped upon them  
 “ and their Posterity, with Clamour, Faction,  
 “ and Calumny. Among the Number of the  
 “ Wrong-Heads of those Days, none made a  
 “ greater Figure in Mischief than one *Jack How*,  
 “ who by the Help of much Impudence, a great  
 “ deal of Malice, and but superficial Talents,  
 “ and a certain Art of confounding Facts with  
 “ the grossest Falsehoods and most contradictory  
 “ Glosses, had contributed more than any Man  
 “ in the Kingdom to embarrass the Measures of  
 “ the Government. This *Jack How*, Sir, had  
 “ certain Common Places on which he eternally  
 “ harped ; such as Danger of the National Li-  
 “ berty, Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power,  
 “ &c. on all these he rung constant Changes, and  
 “ whatever was the Nature of the Debate, his  
 “ Speeches in this House, and every where else,  
 “ turned upon these alarming Topics : He never  
 “ spoke, but the Hearers would believe that the  
 “ King and his Ministry were at the Doors,  
 “ ready to burst in and cut their Throats ; the  
 “ Danger was imminent and apparent to *Jack*,  
 “ whatever View it might appear in to others.  
 “ After a melancholy Harangue of this Kind,  
 “ Sir *Thomas Littleton*, an honest Revolutioner,  
 “ who knew Liberty and it’s Blessings when he  
 “ felt them ; in Answer to *Jack How*, told the  
 “ House, that he happened one Day to be in a  
 “ Coach



“ Coach and Six with two young Ladies, in order  
 “ to visit a neighbouring Gentleman ; the Road was  
 “ as smooth as a Bowling-Green, the Horses good,  
 “ the Coach Braces and other Furniture strong and  
 “ in good Repair. The Coachman drove at an easy,  
 “ steady Pace ; yet one of the Ladies screamed  
 “ out every Minute as if she had been on the  
 “ Brink of some Precipice, and ready to be  
 “ dashed to Pieces. I addressed, says Sir *Tho-*  
 “ *mas*, the other Sister, who sat very quiet, and  
 “ seemed to enjoy the Pleasure of a fine Road in  
 “ a beautiful Country, to know what *made her*  
 “ *Sister so terribly afraid? O Lord, Sir, replied*  
 “ *the Lady, you must not mind my Sister, she is not*  
 “ *at all afraid, she knows she is in no Danger, but*  
 “ *fancies she has a fine Voice, and that Squalling*  
 “ *becomes her ; on this satisfactory Answer,*  
 “ added Sir Thomas, *I left the young Lady to*  
 “ *please herself in her own Way, without giving*  
 “ *myself any Trouble to convince her that she was*  
 “ *in no Danger.*”

This little Story, my Lord, of Mr. *W——e's*  
 needed no Application, it was quickly understood  
 even by the P—r himself ; who, in the midst of  
 an universal Laugh of Friends and Foes, sat with  
 immoveable Muscles, and a Countenance for some  
 Moments void of every Symptom of Thought  
 or Meaning ; but at last recollecting himself, he  
 was weak enough to get up to answer this Story,  
 and took up another half Hour, to prove that  
 he was not, nor had the least Resemblance to the  
 young Lady in the Coach, and that he was nei-  
 ther to be laughed, nor reasoned out of his  
 chimerical Notion of National Danger.

I fancy, my Lord, you are sagacious enough  
 to perceive in what Manner I would apply Mr.

*W——e's*



*W*——le's Story of Sir *Thomas Littleton* and Mr. *How*, to you and your Writings, and the near Resemblance between yourself, the said *How*, and the young Lady in the Coach. However, as I apprehend you have a small Spice of your Kinsman's Obstinacy, and that it is more than probable you are Proof against the justest Ridicule, I shall humour your Foible, so far as to examine some few of your Assertions, and shall begin with your much laboured Treaty of *Hanau*, the Promontory from whence you have been pleased to take your Departure; but give me leave to tell you in the same Seaman's Phrase, that however distinguishable the Promontory may be in the Charts, yet you happen to have mistaken it's Longitude and Latitude, and this Error has confounded all your Reckonings; this original Mistake has put you quite beyond your intended Port, and after beating about the Chops of the Channel for two or three Months together, you have the Misfortune to find yourself just where you first set out, like a worthy Master of a Vessel well known in *Ireland*, who took his Departure from the Hill of *Hoath*, bound for *Boston* in *New England*: The poor Man, who had a mighty Conceit of his own Skill in Navigation, beat about the Seas for two Months together, and at last making Land, he swore by his Shoul and *St. Patrick's*, but it was the Harbour of *Boston*, when it happened to be nothing else than the Harbour of *Cork* in *Ireland*, round which he had wisely made a Compass.

But to drop the Metaphor of your Departure; permit me first to examine the Treaty of *Hanau*, in the Light you would impose it upon the Public; that is, let us suppose it a solid, honourable, and definitive Treaty; and the rejecting it necessarily  
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productive of the Treaty of *Worms*, and every Misfortune that has since happened to this Nation and it's Allies ; let us suppose this, and next enquire by whose Means it was rejected ; you say that only four of the L——s J——s rejected it here, and would insinuate, that the Rest of the J——s were never summoned ; to hinder no Doubt their opposing the Rejection, which we may suppose predetermined by the other Four ; let us suppose this true likewise, then observe what follows ; nothing else but this, that the Lord G—— rejected this solid, honourable, and definitive Treaty, without sufficient Authority ; for whether the Regency were summoned or not, Four could not act as a Regency their Power being limited to a greater Number by their Commission : Lord *Granville* knew this, and therefore as a Minister, entrusted by his Majesty, he was highly culpable ; first for rejecting the Treaty, and next for rejecting it in the Name of the R——y, when he knew that only four of that Body had been made acquainted with it, and that it was impossible that any four of them (except as a Majority of the Board present, which I really apprehend to have been the present Case) could give the Sanction of the whole, to any Measure whatever. It follows then as clear as the Sun, from the Account of the Matter, that this Treaty was rejected by Lord *Granville* alone ; because if he had such a Treaty earnestly at Heart, had been fully bent upon that Measure, from a Conviction of it's Utility ; the Negative entered by the four Justices, would never have determined him to reject it, any more than it would have acquitted him, had he been impeached for such Rejection. Either then my Lord G—— was not in earnest in the Treaty, and only used the Name of the Regency, to shift off the Conferences with P——ce

*W*—— of *Hesse* with a better Grace ; and in that Case, the whole Superstructure raised upon his being forced into the Treaty of *Worms*, by the rejecting of that Treaty, vanishes into Vapour, or he knew the Disposition of all the other Members of the Regency with equal Certainty as that of the supposed Four, and so despaired of carrying his Pacific Scheme, or he knew that the rejecting Four were a Majority of a regular Board of Regency ; and in that Case, the invidious Insinuations, with Regard to the four Justices, vanishes also, and the Treaty of *Hanau* comes to be rejected by the unanimous Voice of the whole Ministry, *Granville* excepted. It is impossible to suppose that Nobleman sincere in the Peace, and account for his being the immediate Instrument of rejecting it, without supposing this last to be the Case ; for if he knew or suspected, that a Majority of the Regency would have voted for accepting of the Emperor's Terms, he never would be so mad as to take the private Opinion of four, for no four could give any more than a private Opinion, when he could certainly find Means to have the Regency summoned, and so have procured the Suffrage of the major Part, for a Scheme, you say he was so very fond of : But if he knew the private Opinion of every Member of the Regency, to be absolutely for rejecting that Measure, he might with safety use the Name of the whole, whether transmitted to him by four or fourteen.

Thus by your Lordship's State of the Case, you are reduced to this Dilemma, either to acknowledge that he rejected a salutary Measure upon his own, at least without any warrantable Authority, or that the Treaty of *Hanau*, or rather the Propositions of *Hanau*, were rejected by the unanimous Opinion of the rest of the *English* Ministry ; and

in that Case, the two Brothers, on whom you are inclined to lay the whole Blame of that Measure, can be answerable only in common with the Rest of the Administration ; and considering the Degree of Power they then possessed, and the small Influence they were known to have in the Council, it would be exceeding hard to determine in such a Case, whether they acted in that Affair from Principles of their own, or yielded to an Influence, they had no Power, whatever might be their Inclination, to withstand; at least it would be as equitable to conclude, that they yielded to a Majority against their own known Attachments to the Pacific System ; as to suppose that the Lord G— yielded a Measure which his M—y as well as he himself approved of, from the same Motive.

But this, my Lord, is arguing on the Supposition, that the Propositions made by the Emperor and transmitted by Lord G— to the Ministry, were such as ought to have been accepted of, by his Majesty and his Allies ; a Supposition which I have only granted for a Moment, to shew you, that in whatever Light you place that Argument, your Idol G——le can reap no Honour from it ; and that in spite of all the Glosses and Misrepresentations you can put upon that Affair, it cannot answer the End you purpose in the *Enquiry* ; for either G——le must be wholly culpable, or the Brothers must have the Benefit of only a Neighbour's Share of the Reflection, neither of which would gratify your Lordship's present Disposition for Defamation.

But your Lordship cannot be ignorant, that the Emperor's Propositions were rejected, both by the E——l of G——lle and the *English* Ministry, with an Unanimity as great as could be expected ; and that they were rejected as un-



satisfactory, and insufficient in themselves to produce any other Effect than that of saddling *Great-Britain*, with an Annual Subsidy, to a Creature of *France*, without the least Prospect of adding any Degree of new Strength to the common Cause, or bringing the War one Jot nearer to a Conclusion. Your Lordship is to remember, that I here speak of the Propositions that were to have been signed on the 16th of *July*, and were sent over in that State for the Approbation of the *British* Regency. But tho' I am convinced your Lordship and I are of the same Mind, and that you know in your Conscience, that none but Fools and Knaves would have acceded to them in the Shape they were then in; yet as I do 't expect you will be so ingenuous as to confess it, I shall take the Trouble to point out such Circumstances as enabled me to form that Judgment of these famous Propositions.

In order to this, let us cast our Eyes on the Articles themselves: They were agreed on between P——e W——m of H——e and the L——d G——e, on the 15th of *July*, and are as follows:

I. The Emperor shall dismiss the *French* Troops, and engage they shall evacuate *Germany*.

II He will without Delay, in Conjunction with his *Britannic* Majesty, form a Confederacy between the States of the Empire and the Maritime Powers, for the public Good, to engage *France* to a solid and durable Peace.

III. As by this Step his Imperial Majesty forfeits all his Hopes of Succour and Support from *France*, and his patrimonial Estates are so consumed and wasted by the War as not to furnish him an honourable Revenue; a monthly Sub-



sidy shall be allowed him, to commence a Month after the Signing of the Treaty, and be continued till a Method can be found of concerting with the States of the Empire, the Means of making a Provision for their Head, suitable to his Rank and Dignity.

IV. As the Queen of *Hungary* cannot be brought to restore *Bavaria* and the upper *Palatine*, till she is satisfied with regard to the Emperor's Pretensions on the House of *Austria*; his Imperial Majesty agrees to renounce, for himself and his Successors, all Claim on that Head.

V. As soon as this Act of Renunciation is solemnly passed, the Queen shall restore all the Emperor's hereditary Dominions without Exception or Delay.

VI. The Queen shall acknowledge the Emperor in Quality of Head and Chief of the Empire; and in Return, his Imperial Majesty shall own her as Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and use his Interest with the States of the Empire, to revive the Vote for *Bohemia*, in the electoral College suspended last Diet of Election.

VII. The better to establish a solid Peace, a general Amnesty shall be proclaimed on both Sides, all Confiscations or Sequestrations annulled, and all Hostages and Prisoners of War released.

These Articles were to have been signed the next Day, the 16th of *July*, and till they could be communicated to the several Courts concerned, the following separate Article was agreed on.

That as his Imperial Majesty, in agreeing to the foregoing Article, as the Basis of an Accommodation between him and the Queen of *Hungary*, depended on his *Britannic* Majesty, for their being faithfully executed; and as he put an entire

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Confidence in him, the King promised in Return to serve him with all his Interest, and engaged to procure him further Advantages; in Earnest of which, he was willing to advance him immediately Three Hundred Thousand Crowns, viz. One Hundred Thousand on signing this Act, and the other in two equal Payments of twenty and forty Days. His Majesty also promised to use his good Offices with the Queen of Hungary, that the Emperor's electoral Dominions should be favourably treated.

These, my Lord, were the public Preliminary Articles, which instead of being signed the 16th of July, as intended, when they were agreed on between Prince William of Hesse and the Lord Granville, were sent over to the Ministry here for their Approbation: But it is necessary to observe, that the third Article, which regards the Subsidies stipulated to be paid the Emperor, requires some Explanation. By your Lordship's first Account of it in your *Examination of the Principles, &c.* you suppose that it was to amount only to about One Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year for six Years, and to be paid in Money. But you are pleased to correct that Account of it, I suppose upon better Information, when you assume the Character of an occasional Writer; where in Page 27. your Lordship informs us, that "it seems one of the great Objects of the Treaty  
 "(and I am apt to think the only Design of the  
 "Treaty) was to make such a Provision of Re-  
 "venue for the then Emperor during Life, as  
 "should enable him to support the imperial Dig-  
 "nity; this Revenue was stated at six Millions  
 "of Florins a Year: For the raising of this Re-  
 "venue, certain Provinces were to be assigned  
 "him, which he was to hold till another Provi-

"tion

“ sion could be made by the Secularization of the  
 “ Bishopricks of *Saltsburgh* and *Wurtsburgh*  
 “ (which, tho’ understood, was not expressed in  
 “ the Treaty) and in Case the Produce of these  
 “ Bishopricks or those Provinces fell short of that  
 “ Sum, *England* was to make good the Defi-  
 “ ciency.”

As your Lordship in your second Series has not been pleased to give us another Account of this Subsidy Article, I shall take it for granted that you are satisfied in this last Account of the Matter; and we may fairly conclude, that *England* was either to support the Emperor at the Expence of six Millions of Florins a Year, or oblige, by her Sword or Influence, some other Members of the *Germanic* Body, to part with their Properties and Privileges to help us to defray Part of the Charges.

Having thus opened the Substance of the Imperial Propositions, in order to have the whole Question before us; let us examine the State of the War at this Period, and the Situation of the principal Powers concerned in the Treaty. Her *Hungarian* Majesty at this Time had recovered *Bohemia* out of the Hands of the *French* and *Imperialists*, who were quite driven out of the Empire; she was in full Possession of all the Emperor’s hereditary Countries, and that Prince reduced to such wretched Circumstances, that he had not Credit at *Frankfort* for the Necessaries of his Household. *Prussia* and *Saxony* were both detached from the Interest of *France*, so that unless she gave these Courts fresh Matter of Resentment, she had no Cause to fear either; and the Emperor on the 27th of *July*, five Days before the Rejection of the Propositions at *Hanau*, had entered into a formal Treaty of Neutrality with  
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the Queen of *Hungary* at *Sconfeld*, near *Rain*, consisting of the following Articles.

I. The Emperor shall remain neuter during the Continuance of the present War.

II. That his Troops shall engage not to serve against the Queen of *Hungary* or her Allies ; and till a Peace be concluded, shall take up their Quarters in *Franconia*.

III. That *Bavaria* shall till then remain in the Queen's Hands.

IV. *Brunau* and *Schordingen* shall be delivered up to the *Austrians*, and the *French* and *Bavarian* Garrisons have leave to retire.

V. The *French* Garrisons at *Ingolstadt* and *Egra* shall be permitted to withdraw, and the Place shall be garrisoned by the *Bavarians*, allowing the *Austrians* the Liberty of the Bridge, and that Part of the Town which lies without the Castle.

VI. All the Artillery, Magazines, and War-like Stores, belonging to the *French* in the said Towns, shall be delivered up to the *Austrian* Generals.

This Convention was immediately carried into Execution ; *Brunau* and *Schordingen*, in Pursuance of the Fourth Article, were evacuated by the *Bavarians*, and *Egra* and *Ingolstadt* were soon after surrendered by the *French*.

The Imperial Diet by their Resolution of *May* the 10th, had determined to offer their Mediation, and to invite the Maritime Powers to join their good Offices to terminate the Difference between the Emperor and her *Hungarian* Majesty ; and the Emperor, before the concluding of these last Propositions, had offered to refer his Claims on that Princess to the Diet and the Maritime Powers. As to *France*, my Lord, if we consider her Circumstances, and public Professions, by her Ministers



nisters and Generals, we have small Reason to  
 doubt of her Inclination to have taken a little  
 Breathing at this Time ; and that if we had not  
 furnished her with the *Prussian* Alliance, she  
 would have been glad of getting out of the Scrape ;  
 for so early as the 7th or 8th of *June*, Marshal  
*Broglie*, when he retreated from his Camp at  
*Pladting*, sent the Emperor a Message to the  
 following Purport : “ That his most Christian  
 “ Majesty, finding no likelihood of the War be-  
 “ ing ended in *Germany*, as it was then carried  
 “ on, was not averse to his Imperial Majesty’s  
 “ accommodating Matters with the Queen of  
 “ *Hungary*, and obtaining for himself the best  
 “ Terms he could ; notwithstanding which, his  
 “ Master would always shew himself a faithful  
 “ Ally and Friend ;” and on the 23d of *June*,  
 the same Marshal peremptorily refused the Em-  
 peror all Manner of Assistance, and acquainted  
 his Imperial Majesty, that he had express Orders  
 to return with his Troops with all Diligence to  
 the *Rhine* ; and soon after, M—— *Noailles*  
 caused it to be notified to the *Austrian* Generals,  
 that his Master’s Forces were no longer Auxilia-  
 ries but Friends, which Notice was to determine  
 all Parties concerned in the Conduct they were to  
 pursue.

And on the 10th of *August*, after the Propo-  
 sitions of *Hanau* were rejected ; but before the  
 Conferences were absolutely broke off, M——  
*de la Neue*, the *French* Minister at the Imperial  
 Diet at *Frankfort*, delivered a Memorial to this  
 Purport : “ That the King his Master, being  
 “ informed of their Resolution to interpose their  
 “ Mediation for terminating the War, was highly  
 “ pleased with it ; that his Majesty was no less sa-  
 “ tisfied with the Negotiation entered into be-

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“ tween



“ tween the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*.  
 “ for adjusting their Differences in an amicable  
 “ Manner. That as his Troops had only en-  
 “ tered *Germany* in Quality of Auxiliaries, and  
 “ not till they were called in by the Head, and  
 “ several Princes of the Empire, the most  
 “ Christian King, as soon as informed, that his  
 “ Imperial Majesty had embraced a Neutrality,  
 “ had given Orders to his Forces, to return to  
 “ the Frontiers of his Kingdom, being glad to  
 “ give the *Germanic* Body this Proof of his Equity  
 “ and Moderation, and the Desire he had of  
 “ entertaining a good Correspondence with the  
 “ Empire.”

Your Lordship has made a different Use of  
 this Memorial in your occasional Letter, to that  
 which I intend to infer from it ; and in order to  
 make it answer your Purpose, has thought pro-  
 per to make free with the Date of it, but with-  
 out considering that the Memorial itself detects  
 the Falacy ; for you will be pleased to observe,  
 that this Memorial mentions in express Terms,  
 according to your own Quotation, that the Em-  
 peror had embraced a Neutrality : Now you are  
 pleased to date this Memorial on the 26th of *June*,  
 tho’ the Neutrality mentioned in it was not en-  
 tered into, nor so much as treated of till the 27th.  
 Count *Seckendorf* and Count *Kevenbüller*, who  
 negotiated that Convention, not having met till  
 that Day, nor proposed a Meeting any earlier  
 than the 26th, therefore it was impossible that  
 the *French* Minister or the *French* King could  
 have any Intelligence of an Event before it hap-  
 pened, or that whatever Conjecture they might  
 form of such a Design before-hand, that they  
 would speak of it in a public Memorial as a Thing  
 concluded, when the Ministers had not yet met

to treat of it ; from whence it must appear, that it is impossible that the Date your Lordship has been pleased to assign it, can be the true Date ; and from that a very fair Conclusion may be drawn, that we have a Right to be very cautious how we admit Facts resting entirely upon your Lordship's Authority, where you are detected in so glaring an Instance.

From this impartial State of the Circumstances and Dispositions of the principal Parties to the War, it appears, my Lord, that there never was a Period wherein so many Circumstances concurred, to render the Prospect of a Peace more probable, nor a Point of Time, during the War, wherein the Allies of the Queen of *Hungary* had it more in their Power to conclude a Peace upon any Terms they pleased ; from whence I may venture to conclude, that the Allies were under no Degree of Necessity to agree to any Terms disadvantageous to their Interest, much less to purchase a Peace ; since I cannot remember a parallel Instance in History, nor can I reconcile it to common Sense, that the Conqueror, with his Enemy reduced to the lowest Circumstances, and capable of refusing no Terms offered, should notwithstanding, be obliged to purchase Peace at an extravagant Price of the Party thus vanquished.

With this Observation, my Lord, let us proceed to examine the famous Propositions of *Hannau*, as transmitted to the *English* Regency, and enquire how far they are consistent with the Situation of the several Parties concerned. What Alteration do these Articles make in the Affairs of the Emperor ? From a Prince without a Foot of Territory, without Credit, or without Allies (for *France* you must confess had deserted him,

and left him to shift for himself) he is to be restored to all his Hereditary Dominions, besides a settled Revenue warranted by the Crown of *Britain*, of six Millions of Florins a Year. This is a manifest Alteration of Circumstance, equal to the most sanguine Expectations he could raise to himself from the Success of the War. What then are the Allies to gain by the Concession to his Imperial Majesty, the Alliance of a Prince without Power or Interest, and a Renunciation of a Claim he had no Power to contend for, unless the Allies, by restoring his Territories, and permitting him and his Allies to recover their Losses, should enable them to renew their Pretensions, against which the most solemn Engagements that could be committed to Parchment would be but a trivial Bar. Would it not appear, by the Nature of the Demand, that her Majesty of *Hungary* was in the Emperor's Situation, without Money, Territory, or Alliance, and that his Imperial Majesty was back'd by the Interest of all the Powers of *Europe*, and an Army of well paid, well disciplined Troops, of at least a Hundred Thousand Men in the Field.

But, my Lord, these Articles negotiated between Prince *William* of *Hesse* and the Lord *Granville*, were only to be the Basis of a future Treaty, which was to produce a final Determination of the several Disputes, which gave Rise to the War, but did not in themselves conclude the great Work of Peace. All that could be expected from them, or that is generally expected from Preliminary Articles, is that such Concessions should be made in them, as may insure the Disposition of the several contracting Parties to a thorough Reconciliation, by which means it often happens, that some leading and material

rial Points are settled in these sort of Conven-  
 tions, and the more perplexed and less mate-  
 rial, left to the Discussion of a definitive  
 Treaty. Now, if the Ministers of all the Powers  
 concerned, had been equally bent upon forward-  
 ing a General Peace, the Neutrality the Emperor  
 had concluded with the Queen of *Hungary*, and  
 his submitting his Pretensions to the Succession  
 of the late Emperor, to the Decision of the Im-  
 perial Dyet and the Maritime Powers, formed  
 a sufficient Basis for an Accommodation between  
 all the Parties engaged in the War, and on that  
 footing the contracting Powers might have pro-  
 ceeded to execute the second of these Articles,  
*viz.* to form a Confederacy between the States  
 of the Empire and the Maritime Powers, to com-  
 pel *France* to a durable Peace, where then ap-  
 peared the Necessity of *Great Britain* becoming  
 bound for so extraordinary a Subsidy, when they  
 certainly had it in their Power, either to oblige  
 the Emperor to accept of Peace without it, or  
 to have obliged the Queen of *Hungary*, who  
 was the only Gainer by the Success of the War,  
 to furnish the Subsidy required; either the one or  
 the other must have complied, for the Empe-  
 ror, even joined by *France*, was in no Condition  
 to carry on the War, and the Queen of *Hun-  
 gary*, without our Assistance, was equally unable  
 to maintain her Conquests. It follows of Con-  
 sequence, that *England* was under no Necessity  
 to find the Emperor the Subsidy wanted, and  
 that no Reason could be assign'd sufficient to  
 justify the Ministry for loading the Nation with  
 so extraordinary a Burthen, even upon the Sup-  
 position, that the accepting of these Articles, would  
 have terminated the Troubles of *Germany*, or left  
 the Queen of *Hungary* at liberty to prosecute



the War with full Vigour in *Italy*. Its true, my Lord, when we take a View of these Articles, even loaded with the extraordinary Expence to this Nation, and stained with the Infamy of purchasing a Peace, when we had it manifestly in our Power to command it, I say, though we view them in this Light, or indeed in the worst Light they can be put, and consider the Success, and dreadful Expence that has attended the War, we might wish that they had been accepted of, and in that false Light, numbers of People are apt to judge of them; and your Lordship, who is no doubt aware, that it is difficult for the Vulgar to think of them at present, without comparing the Expence that would have been incurred by accepting of them, and that since expended by a War, built a great Part of your Hopes of Success, with that Class of Readers, from your Knowledge, that it was almost morally certain, that they would fall into that way of thinking, and argue from a Medium favourable to the Impressions you intended to raise, but to the Judicious and Impartial the Falacy is easily perceptible. And to such it must appear, that in considering the Merits of these Propositions, and the Merit, or Demerit of rejecting them, it is absolutely necessary to devest the Mind of all *post facto* Prejudice, and consider them in the Light they must appear when they were negotiated at *Hanau*, and presented to the *English* Ministry for their Approbation. At that Period the contingent Expence of a War could be no Part of their Consideration, either in accepting or rejecting them. The sole Question terminated on this, whether *England* from her own Circumstances, that of her Allies, or the Power of the Emperor, could lie under any Ne-

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cessity to become engag'd for so large a Subsidy to support an Emperor, whom all *Europe* knew to be a Creature of the natural Enemy of this Nation, and that without any visible Accession to this Kingdom of Power or Profit. This must have been the only Question an *English* Minister could ask himself in deliberating upon those Articles, which he must certainly answer to his own Conscience in the Negative. If, says he, the Emperor demands this Subsidy as an Equivalent for the Renunciation he is to make to her Majesty of *Hungary*, it's reasonable, that the Queen of *Hungary* should become engaged for the Payment, who is to reap the Benefit. It's impossible, that the Emperor can demand it in Lieu of the additional Weight and Influence, which his Person or Name could bring (for that was all he could bring) the Common Cause, as it would be over-rating his Interest, when in the Height of his Power. Such a Minister arguing thus calmly, would certainly have rejected those Propositions, in the Shape they appeared on the 16th of *July*, even upon the Supposition, that they would have had the Effect of a Definitive Treaty, with Respect to the Affairs of *Germany*.

But the Arguments for rejecting those Offers must appear still in a stronger Light, when we consider that according to the Nature of the Subsidy Article, as explain'd by your Lordship in the Occasional Letter, these Propositions would have been so far from terminating the War in that Part of the World, that they would have kindled it afresh, and only changed the Object. To explain this, it's only necessary to ask, were we in Possession of those Provinces to be assign'd the Emperor? Had we it in our Power to secularize these Bishopricks? No.

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They were to be conquered or negotiated ; the Parties concerned were to be beat or bullied into a Compliance with this secularizing Project ; Is it probable the *Germanic* Body in general, or the King of *Prussia*, who was principally interested, would have tamely complied with the favourite Project of the E. of G——lle ? No, the Alarm that Prince took upon this Part of the *Hanau* Project coming to be transported into the Treaty of *Worms*, is a sufficient Demonstration, that this Part of the *Hanau* Preliminaries, either would have continued the War in *Germany*, and exchanged the Friendship of a titular Emperor without Influence, or Territory, for the Enmity of the King of *Prussia*, and all the Ecclesiastical States of the Empire ; or that it must have remained unexecuted, and *England* continued saddled with an annual Subsidy of Six Millions of Florins a Year, and the Expence of the War into the Bargain.

This, my Lord, is a true and correct Map of the famous Promontory from whence you took your Departure. This, my Lord, is the State of the *Hanau* Propositions, about which you have raised such a Clamour against the noble Brothers for rejecting it, and on which you build such a Fund of Reputation to your Patron the Earl of G——lle for negotiating it, and his Willingness to have carried it into Execution, if he had not been prevented, as you say, by the two Brothers ; and I leave it to your own Reflection, if it is possible for you to have built upon a more unlucky Instance to support your Adulation for the one Minister, or the malicious Calumnies you have vented against the other two. It appears evident to the meanest Capacity, from Facts that are public, and may be known

known to every Coffee-house Politician, without once peeping into the Secrets and Cabinets of Ministers of State, that no Minister could be weak enough to hesitate one Moment about rejecting those Propositions as they then appear'd; and that no Man, who valued his Head, his Reputation, the Honour or Interest of his Country, would have ventur'd to put his Hand to it. What a contemptible Figure then must your Hero make, if we suppose he has any Likeness to the Picture you have drawn for him? When we see him, if we take your Word for it, serious, solicitous and anxious in promoting a Measure so ridiculous and dishonourable to his Master and his Country. But forgive me, my Lord, if I apprehend you to be as ignorant of his Lordship's real Intentions, as it now appears to all Mankind you are of the Nature of the Treaty itself; I very much Question if the E—— of G——lle was sincere in the Steps he seems to have taken in that Treaty; it is much more reconcilable to his Views, to his Conduct, and the Abilities the World confess him Master of, to suppose that he entertained those Conferences with Prince *William of Hesse*, purely to amuse the Emperor, and to gain time for the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Worms*, which was, at the time of the actual Rejection of the first Propositions of *Hanau*, so far advanced, that it was retarded only by the Disputes about the Subsidy claim'd by the Queen of *Hungary*, which she for some time insisted upon, to be put upon the same footing with that of the King of *Sardinia*. It is not material, whether Baron *Wassenaer* brought the Treaty with him to *Hanau* or not; it is absolutely certain, that the Treaty of *Worms* was in Agitation at the same time that the Confe-

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rences were continued with Prince *William* of *Hesse*, and that they must have been in great Forwardness at the time of rejecting those Propositions, if we consider that the Rejection happened finally on the 2d of *August*, and that the Treaty of *Worms* was signed on the 2d of *September*; for I think we may conclude, since it is acknowledg'd, that the Queen of *Hungary's* Subsidy produced some Demur, that a Treaty of that Consequence, consisting of so many Articles, in which so many Powers were concern'd, must have taken more time than a Month to conclude it from its first Proposition; if we suppose this, we may fairly pay that Compliment to the E—— of G——'s Understanding and Honesty, that he had the same Opinion of the *Hanau* Propositions, which the rest of the *British* Ministry had, and only used the Name of the Regency (and, perhaps, with their own Consent) to break off with some kind of Decency with the noble Mediator.

I own to you, my Lord, there is only one Light I can put this Affair, in which I can suppose the E——l of G——lle in any Measure sincere. I shall but hint it out of Compliment to your ardent Desire to fix upon a Period of Time, in which that great Minister seriously entertain'd a Design to put an End to that War, into which he had wantonly plung'd this Nation.

Can you, my Lord, who are Master of all Cabinet Secrets, remember what was proposed to have been done with the subsidiary Provinces and seculariz'd Bishopricks after the Demise of the Emperor. I suppose the noble Negotiator did not intend that they should remain in Possession of the House of *Bavaria*, nor that they should return to their former Owners, but he possibly



possibly intended they should be made over to the Emperor during Life, with the Remainder in Reversion to some other Power, who was most at that time in his good Graces. Your Imagination will easily suggest to you a Prince the most likely to have the Favour conferred upon him, and that may help you to a Reason, why that able Politician might be willing to saddle *England* with the eventual Deficiency of Revenue, and the Guarrantee of the whole to the Emperor, since, after his Decease, it was to devolve to so near a Friend of ours. On this Supposition, (for I must confess I take the whole Story of the Secularization on your Lordship's Authority alone, and draw the conjectural Conclusion as agreeable to your manner of thinking) the Proposition of *Hanau* might have answered the Minister's private Design in drawing his M — into the War, pretty near as well as the Treaty of *Worms*. I believe it is pretty evident, that the secularizing Project in that Treaty was the only Motive, I mean personal Motive, the Minister had to negotiate that infamous Treaty, and the Difference between *Hanau* and that, was only the Difference between Territory proposed to be immediately annex'd, and the same suspended for one Life, which last was certainly less precarious than the Contingency of War. Now, if your Lordship will please to be at the Trouble to go through this Chain of Suppositions, you are at liberty for me to conclude, that the E — of G — — *lle* was sincere in his Advances towards the Emperor, and that he would have sign'd the Articles had he been lucky enough to have procured the Sanction of that Part of the Administration, who were possessed of the greatest Share of Popularity, and most

capable by their Weight and Influence with the People, and their Reputation with the Public, to paliate a Measure which he knew would appear very unpopular ; but as he had not to deal with such weak or desperate Heads, he had not Courage to take the Measure on himself so dropt it ; and as he could not bring his favourite Point to bear in a Treaty calculated for Peace, he transplanted his Project of secularizing, recovering, dismembering, annexing, &c. to a Treaty for a General War, where Stipulations to the contracting Powers, depending on so many distant Contingencies, are not so narrowly look'd into. But, my Lord, it is at this time of very little Consequence to the Public, whether that noble Peer was sincere or not, it's sufficient that I have made it evident from the Situation, Circumstances and Disposition of the Powers at War, that it was the Duty of every Minister, influenc'd by the Honour and Interest of this Nation, to have rejected that Class of Propositions settled between Prince *William* of *Hesse* and the Earl of *Granville*, and by this last transmitted to the *British* Regency on the 16th of *July*.

But, my Lord, it does not follow, that because these Articles were justly rejected, that therefore the Negotiations for Peace were to be immediately broke off, or that the Rejection of those Propositions, laid that Minister under any manner of Necessity to plunge the Nation headlong into a ruinous and expensive War by the Treaty of *Worms*. The Error he was guilty of, was not the rejecting the Proposition of the 16th of *July*, whether he did it of his own Motive, or under the Influence of the *English* Ministry, but in not improving the Dispositions the Enemy was in from the Necessity of their Affairs,

Affairs, to procure an honourable and lasting Peace, for which he could never expect a more favourable Opportunity. It is apparent from the Recital of the State of the War, that the Emperor was not in Capacity to stand out upon his Subsidy, he must have been contented with the Restoration of his Hereditary Dominions and with such a Subsidy from the Maritime Powers, as was Equivalent to the Strength he brought to the Alliance, which was proposed to be but Fifteen Thousand Men, and our Quota of a Subsidy corresponding to that Assistance could have borne no Proposition to Six Millions of Florins, and must have continued only during the War. As to *France*, your Lordship has admitted all along, that that Monarch was sincerely disposed to have acceded to any Peace which would save him from the Prospect of having the War carried into his own Country. I have not, my Lord, contradicted that Assertion, I have given it its full Weight, and furnished you with stronger Proofs of his most Christian Majesty's Sincerity, than your false dated Memorial, and without any public Proofs we might easily conclude, that *France* in the Situation she then was, baffled in all her Projects, much exhausted in Men and Money, depriv'd of all Pre-ferences by the Emperor's Neutrality, for meddling with the Affairs of *Germany*, and threatened with an Invasion of her own Territories, both on the Side of *Italy* and the *Rhine*, I say, considering all these Circumstances, if *France* had been totally silent, as to her pacific Declarations, we might fairly conclude that she would have listened to any reasonable Terms of Composition that would have given her a Breathing Time. As this is the Case, we had no Reason  
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to fear, if we had granted to the Emperor only the Restoration of his hereditary Dominions, and put him just in the same State he was in at the Death of the late Emperor ; that *France* would have continued the War, from no other Motive, but to procure that Prince a Subsidy from *England* ; no, it is more than probable he would have left it to the *Germanic* Body, to have provided a Maintenance for the Head they had chosen ; and it is more than probable, that the Princes of the Empire would rather have found out some Expedient to furnish the Emperor with a reasonable Subsistence, than have permitted the War to continue, since whatever Party got the better, the Empire felt all the Calamities of War ; at least, I am sure it is much more reasonable, that they should have been at that Expence than *England*. Upon the whole, my Lord, the Argument turns solely upon this, whether if the Emperor had been offered his hereditary Dominions without a Subsidy, he was in any Condition to have rejected that Offer. I think there can be nothing more evident, than that he must have accepted of those Terms ; if so the Error was in breaking off the Negotiation, before they had been directed to that Issue, and then negotiating an offensive Treaty, which furnished the Emperor and *France* with the only Ally in *Europe* who could alter the Posture of their Affairs.

Your Lordship is to observe, that the Rejection of the Articles transmitted to the Regency, did not break off the Pacific Conference, nor alter the Emperor's Dispositions for Peace ; on the contrary he rises in his Offers ; his first Propositions amounted only to a submitting of his Claims, to the Decision of the mediatorial Powers



Powers: His next Proposition went a Step further, he promises to renounce his Engagements with *France*, and to renounce absolutely all Pretensions to the *Austrian* Succession: His third and last Proposals were still better; he submitted to suffer his fortified Towns to be garrisoned by Neutral Forces, and to join the Allies with Fifteen Thousand of his Troops. Now the second Class of Propositions only were rejected by the Regency here; but, if according to your Lordship's Way of Reasoning, those ought to have been accepted, *a fortiori*, the third ought not to have been rejected, as they were manifestly better: In the second we were to restore him his Dominions, and take his Word that he would stand neuter, whereas the last, which were made by Baron *Haslang*, the Emperor's Minister after the Rejection of those of the 16th of *July*, left the Allies some Security for the Performance of Contract, and brought at least an additional Strength of Fifteen Thousand Men to the Common Cause. Yet these, my Lord, the E—l of *Granville* rejected of his own Motion, without communicating them to the Ministry, or having the least Authority from them: Therefore in this Sense, my Lord, the E— of *Granville* may be with Truth and Justice concluded, the sole Rejector of the Propositions of *Hanau*; but, my Lord, I have no Intention to go so far with my Conclusion; I only infer from hence, that if he thought the Propositions of the 16th of *July* a sufficient Basis for an Accommodation, he must have concluded those made by B. *Haslang* much more so, and might have taken upon him to have signed these, as well as he did the Treaty of *Worms*, without consulting the Brothers; for since the latter Propositions

positions varied so much from the first, the Rejection of these had no Connection with the last, and consequently he was under no Necessity of concluding the Treaty of *Worms*, even if it should be supposed that Peace could be obtained on no Conditions, without *England's* coming under an Obligation to support the Emperor during Life ; had that been the Case, of which the direct contrary is evident, he was still at liberty to have accepted Baron *Haslang's* Propositions, tho' he had rejected those made by Prince *William of Hesse*. Thus, my Lord, it is as evident as the Sun at Noon-day, that tho' the Propositions made by Prince *William of Hesse* were rejected, and rejected upon just and reasonable Grounds, yet the E——l of G——le had it in his Power to have concluded a Peace with the Emperor, and to have put an End to the War in *Germany*, upon honourable, equitable, and lasting Terms, and that he was under no manner of Necessity from the Rejection of the so often mentioned Propositions to conclude the Treaty of *Worms* at any Rate, much less to have concluded it such as it was. For once, let us suppose that the Emperor could not be brought to consent to a Peace without being secured in a Subsidy, which I own no Minister, possessed of the smallest share of Sense or Honesty, ought in the then Situation of our Foreign Affairs have consented to ; let us likewise suppose, that on the former Supposition, it was necessary to take Measures for prosecuting the War ; I say, my Lord, let us make that Supposition, which I think is putting the Argument in the fairest and strongest Light you can desire ; yet, my Lord, in negotiating a Treaty for carrying on the War, a Minister of ordinary Capacity would have taken no Step that could engage any other Powers in

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port of the Emperor, that were at that Time disposed to remain at least Neutral: At this Period, my Lord, the Emperor had a Dependence on *France* only, and it is impossible to suppose, that if the Conferences for a Peace had broke off, merely because *England* would not consent to support the Emperor, or in other Words, consent to purchase what she could command; I say it is impossible to suppose, that the Refusal could have raised him any one Ally in *Europe*; and he must in a very short Time have complied, when he found us resolute not to comply with that Demand. But, my Lord, instead of observing that Caution, the Minister, by the Treaty of *Worms*, furnished him and *France* with an Ally, upon Motives very different from any that hitherto subsisted; I mean the King of *Prussia*; the only Prince in *Europe* capable at that Time of snatching from us those favourable Circumstances, which enabled us to command the Terms of Peace. Had the Object of the War remained the same it was, at the Time of rejecting the Propositions offered by Prince *William* of *Hesse*; that Monarch had no Interest to enter into the Quarrel, especially in Conjunction with *France*, with whom he was far from being on good Terms; but the Moment the Treaty of *Worms* was concluded, he was deeply interested in the Event; and from Motives of Interest and Self-Preservation, was compelled into the Measures of *France*, and to become a Party to the Treaty of *Franckfort*, to prevent the secularizing Scheme, and robbing him of his late Conquests added to him by the Treaty of *Breslaw*. It was this, my Lord, obliged him to enter himself a Party in the War, and not any Regard to the

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Emperor ; by this Means, my Lord, that Prince, who at *Hanau* had no Ally, no Power, no Credit, and was obliged to beg Peace on any Terms, became formidable to the Alliance ; and by this Accession of that Strength, which no Policy of his own could have brought him, was able to give a quite different Turn to the Face of Affairs ; and if the Plan of the Treaty of *Franckfort* had been as well executed as it was concerted, had *France* done what she might, and what was expected of her, the Queen of *Hungary* must have been soon in the Situation the Emperor was in, at the Time of opening the Conferences of *Hanau* : But ill executed as it was, that Prince recovered his Dominions ; the Affairs of the Allies from that Moment went retrogard ; all Sight of Peace vanished, and a Series of uninterrupted Misfortunes attended our Arms till the Peace of *Aix*.

From hence, my Lord, it is evident, that the Rejection of the Propositions of *Hanau* by the *English* Ministry here, put the E—— of G—— under no Necessity to conclude the Treaty of *Worms* in any Shape ; and that neither that Rejection, the Circumstances of the Times, or the Disposition of the principal Powers of *Europe*, laid him under any Necessity to conclude it such as it was, especially with regard to the King of *Prussia*. His Knowledge of the Powers, Dispositions and Inclinations of that Monarch, with every Principle of sound Policy, ought to have directed him to form no Treaty that should interest that enterprizing Prince in the Event of the War ; all his Care ought to have been to have preserved that Advantage which the Queen of *Hungary* then had over the Emperor,  
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and prevented every Possibility of alarming any other Powers to take Part in the Quarrel, and to have form'd such a Plan for the War, as the King of *Prussia*, and the rest of the *German* Princes, equally interested in preserving the Peace of the Empire, might have acceded to, or at least might, consistent with their peculiar Interest and Safety, have remained Neuter. But, my Lord, that Minister, of his own Motion, and without any Restraint or Influence of the Ministry here, and even contrary to the known Maxims of the most considerable of them, pursued a quite different Plan, and as if he had designed that the Emperor should not remain in the abject defenceless State in which he then was, took care in that famous Treaty to lay the Foundation of that sudden Change, which happened in his Affairs, and furnished *France* once more a very plausible Handle to change the pacific Sentiments she lately espoused, and to continue the War with every possible Advantage on her Side.

Thus, my Lord, you may observe, that in whatever Light we place the Propositions of *Hanau* and the Treaty of *Worms*, that the noble Person, whose Reputation you undertake to blazon, appears either without Honesty, Policy, or Abilities, either to conclude a Peace under every favourable Conjunction, or to concert the Plan of a War in the most flourishing State of the Alliance. But, my Lord, I have not taken so much Trouble to bestow either Light or Shade on that Nobleman's Character; he is welcome for my Part, to enjoy the Benefits of the highest Panygeric your Pen can bestow on him. All I aim at in this Discourse is,

to rescue Truth from the Rubbish into which you have maliciously involved it, and if possible, to convince you, that though the two Brothers were necessary to the Rejection of the Propositions of the 16th of *July*, yet that Rejection, which I have proved to be consistent with Honesty, sound Policy, and the then apparent Interest of this Nation, did not oblige the E—— of G—— to break off the Negotiations of *Hanau*, or to neglect improving that favourable Conjunction for obtaining that Peace, which our Enemies had no Power, and I may say, Inclination to refuse us; and to convince you, that the Treaty of *Worms* was not the necessary Result of the Rejection of those Propositions. If I have succeeded in these Points, I think my Lord, you must own, that all the pretended Reasoning, the Exulting, the Train of false and distorted Facts, and the endless Chain of chimerical Suppositions in all your Pamphlets, especially your Occasional Letter, vanishes into Air, and must appear to every Creature, the most impudent Bundle of glaring Falshoods, that ever were imposed upon the Public; for I think your Lordship form'd the whole of the Occasional Letter upon this Supoposition that the Treaty, as you affect to call it, of *Hanau*, was an honourable, safe and salutary Measure, that was rejected by the two Brothers, that Rejection deprived him of every Opportunity of concluding Peace, and forced him, compelled him to conclude the Treaty of *Worms*; from whence you conclude the War which followed, was not the Result of *Granville's* Principles or Inclinations, that it was not his War, but that of the two Brothers, and that they are only answerable for all the un-  
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happy Consequences that have since happened, of which you form a long and melancholly Bead-roll to conclude your Pamphlet. Now I have made it appear to use your own Phrase, as evident as any Demonstration in *Euclid*, that every one of your Principles are false, and of course the Conclusion absurd.

How, unhappy is it, my Lord, that the smallest Glimpse of Truth should fall into the Hands of one of your Lordship's Disposition, and how amazing must be these Talents, who from so small a Spark of Truth, could find means to erect so plausible a Superstructure into every Member, of which not the Millionth Part of a Grain of the original Truth enters, though to a common Eye, and till it comes to be detected, the whole bears the Air of solemn Truth. Thus from the bare Knowledge that Propositions were made at *Hanau*, and that some of those were rejected by the *English* Ministry, you have raised this hideous Romance, and endeavoured to persuade the Public, that all the Calamities they have felt since that fatal Period, was owing to two noble Persons, whose whole Study and Aim has been to prevent them. And that your Lordship might enjoy the Benefit of this Romance in its fullest Extent, you have turn'd it into every possible Shape to bring it to bear upon the two Brothers. In your first Performance, you make it an absolute Proof, that they were utter Enemies to the War, and as a leading Argument that they were determined to ruin it, because it was none of theirs. When you had wearied yourself in contemplating your Scheme in that Light, you only shifted Characters, which you know you are perfectly well

well acquainted with the Secret of, and brought the same Tale new garnished, and deck'd out with a new Train of Suppositions, to prove that your Hero G—— was the most pacific Mortal on Earth, that he was hindered from concluding Peace, and bullied, and compelled into a War by the two Brothers, who were become all of a sudden downright Prize-Fighters; and that the War, which you formerly owned to be *Granville's* War, was none of his, but belonged absolutely to the two Brothers. Now if the Facts in the Occasional Letter are true, then all the Suppositions, Arguments and Reasonings, and Conclusions in your first Tract are absolutely false, unless two contrary Propositions can be true at the same time, and on the contrary, if the Facts, &c. in the Examination are true, than the Reasoning in the Occasional Letter is absolutely absurd; and your second Series, which is no more than a dull Repetition of the same Absurdities must be Partakers of the Fate of both. How unhappy would it be, if it was in the Power of such mean, such malicious Artifice to hurt the Character of any Man; and how happy the People, who would submit to be directed by a Disposition so malignant, that rather than leave any Man possessed of the smallest Degree of Reputation, would ransack Hell for Forgeries, and distort the plainest, and most manifest Truths into Calumny and Slander.

I had it in my Head, my Lord, when I first sat down to write, to have been at the Trouble of unravelling some more of your groundless Assertions; but I am fatigued with the dirty Labour of dipping into so much Scandal; and this Article of your Departure, has taken up



so much of my Time, that I am resolv'd to leave you some time to reflect upon what I have said on this Head, as I presume this sufficient to convince the Public how little Regard ought to be had to the Remainder of your pretended Facts, that are ushered in with such gross, such a labour'd and malicious Misrepresentation, as this Affair of the Proposition of *Hanau* evidently appears to be.

F I N I S.





